

Technical Report RD-76-22

INVESTIGATION OF JET PLUME EIFEC'S
ON THE LONGITUDINAL STABILITY CHARACTERISTICS
OF A BODY OF REVOLUTION WITH VARIOUS FIN CONFIGURATIONS
AT MACH NUMBERS FROM 0.2 TO 2.3 (NORMAL JET PLUME SIMULATOR)

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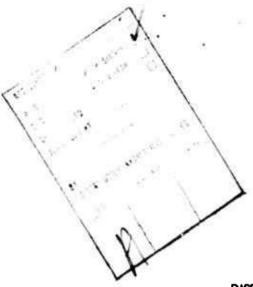
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Redstone Arsenal, Alabama



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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Date Entered) READ INSTRUCTIONS REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE BEFORE COMPLETING FORM Z. GOVT ACCESSION NO. 3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER 1. REPORT NUMBER RD-76-22 Investigation of Jet Plume Effects on the Longitudinal Stability Characteristics of Technical Kepert. a Body of Revolution With Various Fin Configura-tions at Mach Numbers from 9.2 to 2.3 (Normal 6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER Jet Plume Simulator) # James H./Henderson PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS US Army Missile Command DA Project No. 1W362303A214 Attn: AMSMI-RDK < AMC MS Code 632303.11.21400 Redstone Arsenal, Alabama 35809 CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS REPORT DATE 20 February US Army Missile Command Attn: AMSMI-RPR Redstone Arsenal, Alabas NUMBER OF THE 89 Alabama 35809 MONITORING AGENLY NAME SECURITY CL 3-A-214 Unclassified ISO. DECLASSIFICATION/COWNGRADING 16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for public release; distribution unlimited. 17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, If different from Report) 18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES This report was prepared from data plotted by the Chrysler Corporation Space Division. 19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and isentity by block number) Thrust Effects Jet: Plume Longitudinal Stability Plume Effects Base Pressure ABSTRACT (Continue on reveren side if necessary and identify by block number) Transonic wind turnel tests were conducted on a body of revolution with various fin configurations to investigate jet plume effects on missile longitudinal stability. A scries of cold air normal jets located downstream of the base were utilized to simulate the jet plume. Fins of various planform geometry were tested at a forward longitudinal location only. The angle of attack range was -4 to 11 degrees at Mach numbers of from 0.2 to 2.3. The test was run at the Arnold Engineering Development Center Transonic (16T) and Supersonic (16S) wind tunnels and was designated AEDC SF172/TF360.

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INTRODUCTION

During the past few years the Army Missile Command has been interested in the adverse effects of the propulsive jet plume on missile aerodynamics. Of particular importance are the effects on missile longitudinal stability. A research program has been established as a means of obtaining the understanding necessary for proper design of future missiles susceptible to this problem (see Reference 1).

It was previously shown that plume induced instability could be avoided by moving the fins forward from the base and using fins of sufficient size. Results also indicated that stability margin might be controlled to a precision where plume effects could be used to advantage as a means of reducing missile wind sensitivity. Later test results appear to substantiate this judgement. Fins can be located in a position to retain most of their effectiveness, while the plume still has a significant destabilizing influence on the missile body. Thus, based on available data, the desired unstable transonic-stable supersonic stability characteristics can be attained.

Previous tests at the CALSPAN transonic tunnel were made at Mach numbers up to 1.25. The present test extended the results up to a Mach number of 2.3. Also, tests were made at Mach numbers of 0.2 and 0.4 and at angles of attack up to 11 degrees to determine launch crosswind effects.

APPARATUS AND TESTS

The model is a sting mounted body of revolution, 5 inches in diameter and 5%-inches long with a 30 caliber tangent ogive nose. The model was tested in combination with two different sets of cruciform rectangular fins set at zero degrees roll. For the present test the fins were tested in the forward location only (Fin trailing edge 1.5 calibers ahead of the model base). The fin geometry is shown in figure 4.

The geometry of the fins tested is as follows:

<u>Fin</u>	Chord (in)	Semi span (in)
F1	5.0	2.5
F2	3.0	2.5

The plume simulator consisted of 24 sonic jets normal to the sting centerline and arranged circumferentially in two rows with a common air chamber (see figure 3). The simulator was located 0.5 caliber aft of the model base. The combined exit area of the 24 jets represented 6 per cent of the model base (reference) area. The level of plume simulation was established by setting various pressures in the simulator chamber.

Tunnels 16T and 16S are closed-circuit, continuous-flow tunnels that can be currently operated at Mach numbers from 0.20 to 1.6 and 1.5 to 2.4, respectively. The test sections are 16 by 16 ft in cross-section and 40 ft long. Details of each tunnel's capabilities and supporting equipment can be found in reference 5. Photographs of the model installed in the test sections are shown in figures 6 and 7 and sketches of the location of the models in the tunnels are shown in figure 5.

Total model force and moments were measured using a 2.0-inch, 6-component balance, with normal and side force capacities of 1800 pounds and 900 pounds, respectively. The balance was mounted in the model, such that the balance 900-pound capacity side-force gages measured model normal forces, in order to achieve better data resolution in the model pitch plane. Fin forces and moments were measured using 5-component (no axial force) balances, with a nominal normal force capacity of 60 pounds.

A static pressure measurement was made in the balance cavity and was used to calculate the balance cavity axia; force. Two static pressure measurements were made at the base of the model and were used to calculate base pressure.

Model angle of attack was measured using a pendulum-type angle sensor, with a backup measurement determined from balance-sting deflections.

Steady-state data were obtained at free-stream Mach numbers from 0.2 to 2.3. The tunnel test conditions were held constant at each Mach number. Plume effects were obtained by setting and maintaining a specific value of chamber pressure while angle of attack was varied.

Model aerodynamic coefficients were tabulated in the body-axes system and referenced to model station 26.5 inches. No correction was made to the data for tunnel flow angularity. Fin moment coefficients were referenced to the fin hinge-line and fin root bending moment coefficients were referenced to the fin-body intersection. The positive orientation of the model and fin forces and moments are shown in figure 2.

TEST CONDITIONS

The test was conducted in the AEDC Propulsion Wind Tunnels, Supersonic (16S) and Transonic (16T), respectively. Tunnels 16T and 16S at a closed-circuit, continuous-flow tunnels that can be currently operated at Mach numbers from 0.20 to 1.6 and 1.5 to 2.4, respectively. The purpose of the test was to determine the Mach number range of adverse jet plume effects on missile longitudinal stability. Similar data were previously obtained at the Calspan Corporation 8- Foot Transonic Wind Tunnel. Three configurations were tested (body with Fins F1, body with Fins F2, and body alone) at various simulated plume shapes, at model angles of attack from -4 to 11 degrees at zero degrees yaw, zero degrees roll, and at free-stream Mach numbers from 0.2 to 2.3. Steady-state data were obtained at these free-stream Mach numbers. The tunnel test conditions were held constant at each Mach number, and the plume shape was generated by setting a specific value of high-pressure air in the plume simulator chamber and discharging the air radially. The Radial Thrust Coefficient (CRT) is a measure of the plume shape and is a function of the free-stream Mach number and the simulator pressure. At specified levels of CRT and Mach number, the model angle of attack was varied from -4 to 11 degrees at the free-stream Mach numbers of 0.2 and 0.4. At all other Mach numbers, the angle-of-attack range was -4 to 4 degrees.

PLUME SIMULATION

In the past, the Army Missile Command has used base pressure ratio p_b/p_∞ as an indication of the onset and the severity of plume effects on missile aerodynamics (see reference 1). One of the parameters that can be conveniently used to correlate base pressure is thrust coefficient CT, where CT is axial thrust non-dimensionalized by dynamic pressure and body cross-sectional area, (S_{ref}) . For the normal jet simulator a similar parameter is radial thrust coefficient, CRT, where

$$CRT = \frac{Radial\ Thrust}{qA}$$

Radial thrust is the summation of the thrust of the 24 individual nozzles. For an axial jet, base pressure appears to be primarily influenced by the portion of the jet plume in the vicinity of the jet boundary where it interacts with the freestream flow. Where CT can be considered to represent the axial component of the effective jet, it can be assumed that CRT represents the normal component.

For the plume size of interest in the present investigation a value of CT several times the value of CRT is required for matching base pressures. The exact CT/CRT ratio will depend on a comparison of flight base pressures with base pressure values for the normal jet simulator. Where flight base pressures are unavailable, methods exist which allow simulation of flight rockets with cold air axial jets (see, for example reference 6). An estimate of the CT/CRT ratio (although crude) is valuable for use in preliminary design and insuring that the range of CRT values planned for wind tunnel tests are sufficient.

RESULTS

Data presented in the plots show radial thrust effects on stability characteristics, fin normal force, fin hinge moment, and fin root bending moment. Radial thrust effect on longitudinal derivatives and hysteresis effects are also plotted.

The transonic portion of the test was run 24-25 January 1975 and was designated TF360. Several runs were made to determine plume effects at high angles of attack and at low Mack numbers. These conditions approximate exit from the launcher for a free rocket configuration. Typical results at these conditions are shown for the body alone (B) configuration on page 2 of the data figures. Significant plume effects are apparent when the thrust level is increased to a CRT value of 12. With a further increase of CRT to 37.5, plume effects are more severe--but only at angles of attack between + 1.5 degrees. At higher angles of attack stability characteristics tend to approach the jet-off case. These results suggest that the plume effects at a CRT of 37.5 reach forward to the ogive portion of the body or possibly the nose tip. In this case, the short body tested does not represent the plume effects on a much longer body such as that being considered for the free rocket technology program configuration. Therefore, it is recommended that plume effects on long bodies be investigated for several typical conditions.

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NOMENCLATURE

SYMBOL	PLOT SYMBOL	DEFINITION
RN/L	RN/L	unit Reynolds number; per ft
٧		velocity; ft/sec
α	ALPHA	angle of attack, degrees
β	BETA	angle of sideslip, degrees
Ψ	PSI	angle of yaw, degrees
ф	PHI	angle of roll, degrees
p		mass density; slugs/ft ³
c_T	СТ	thrust coefficient, axial thrust/qS
c_{T}	CRT	radial thrust coefficient, radial thrust/qS
P _{bAVG} /P _∞	PB/P1	ratio of average base pressure to tunnel freestream static pressure
F.P.	FINPOS	fin position on body:
		 AFT; Fin Hinge line at M.S. 49.750 MID; Fin Hinge line at M.S. 46.000 FWD; Fin Hinge line at M.S. 42.250
a		speed of sound; ft/sec
c_p	CP	pressure coefficient; $(p_1 - p_{\infty})/q$
M	MACH	Mach number; V/a
p		pressure; psf
q	Q(NSM) Q(PSF)	dynamic pressure; 1/2pV ² , psf
p_b/p_{∞}		base pressure ratio

NOMENCLATURE (Continued)

Reference & C.G. Definitions

A _b		base area; m ² , in ²
b	BREF	wing span or reference span; m, in
c.g.		center of gravity
l _{REF} , c	LREF	reference length or wing mean aerodynamic chord; m, in
S, S _{ref}	SREF	reference area based on body diameter, in ²
	MRP	moment reference point
	XMRP	moment reference point on X axis
	YMRP	moment reference point on Y axis
	ZMRP	moment reference point on Z axis
		Fin Balances
CNFX	CNFX	fin normal force coefficient, fin normal force qS _{ref}
c _{mH} x	CLMHX	fin hinge moment coefficient, fin hinge moment qSreftref
C _m R _x	CLMRX	fin root bending moment coefficient, fin root bending moment qSreftref
x _{cpfx}	XCPFX	chordwise center of pressure location relative to fin hinge line, positive toward the leading edge, inches
$c_{N_{F_{\mathbf{X}_{\alpha}}}}$	CNFXALFA	fin normal force coefficient derivative with angle, per degree

NOMENCLATURE (Concluded)

Body-Axis System (Main Balance)

CN	CN	normal-force coefficient; $\frac{\text{normal force}}{qS}$
$C_{\mathbf{A}}$	CA	axial-force coefficient; $\frac{axial force}{qS}$
CY	CY	side-force coefficient; $\frac{\text{side force}}{\text{qS}}$
Cm	CLM	pitching-moment coefficient; pitching moment qSl _{REF}
Cn	CYN	yawing-moment coefficient; yawing moment qSb
Cę	CBL	rolling-moment coefficient; rolling moment qSb
$C_{m_{\alpha}}$	CLMALF	pitching moment coefficient derivative with alpha, per degree
CN a	CNALFA	normal force coefficient derivative with respect to angle of attack, per degree

SUBSCRIPTS

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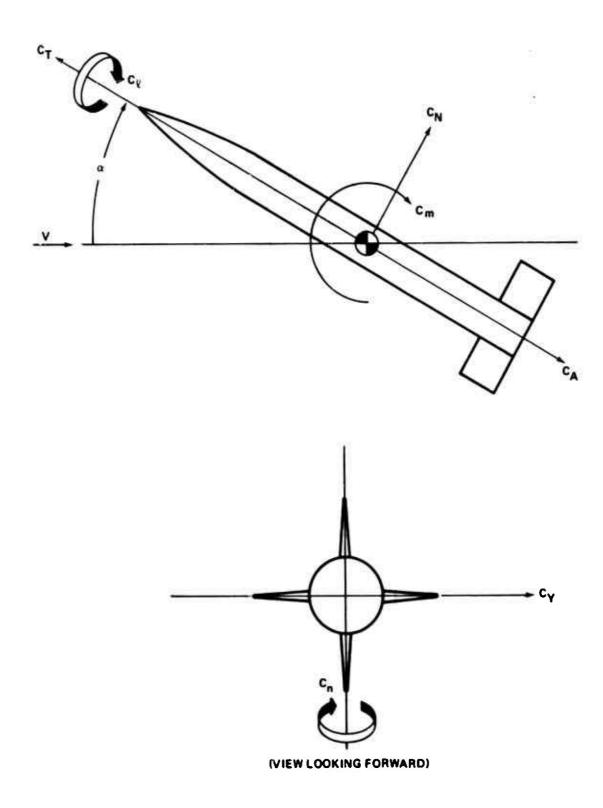
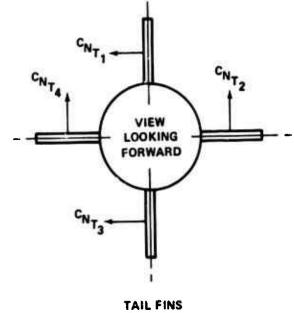


Figure 1 - Axis System Sign Convention for Main Balance



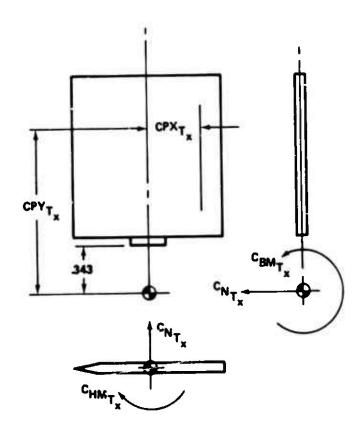


Figure 2 - Axis System and Positive Sign Convention for Fins

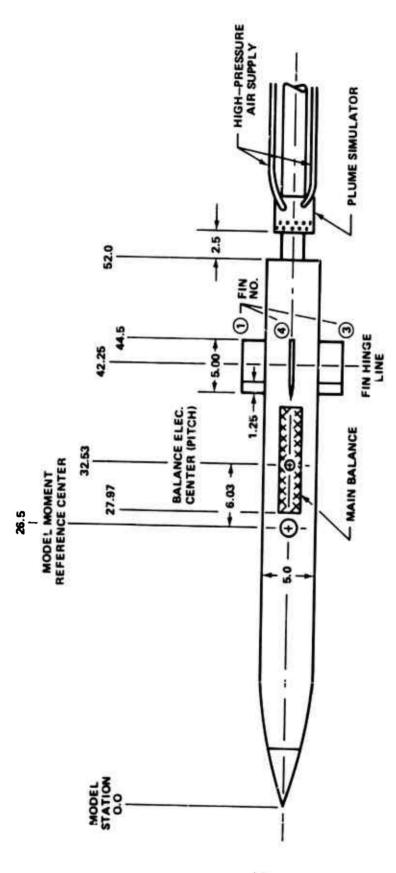


Figure 3 - AMC Model Drawing

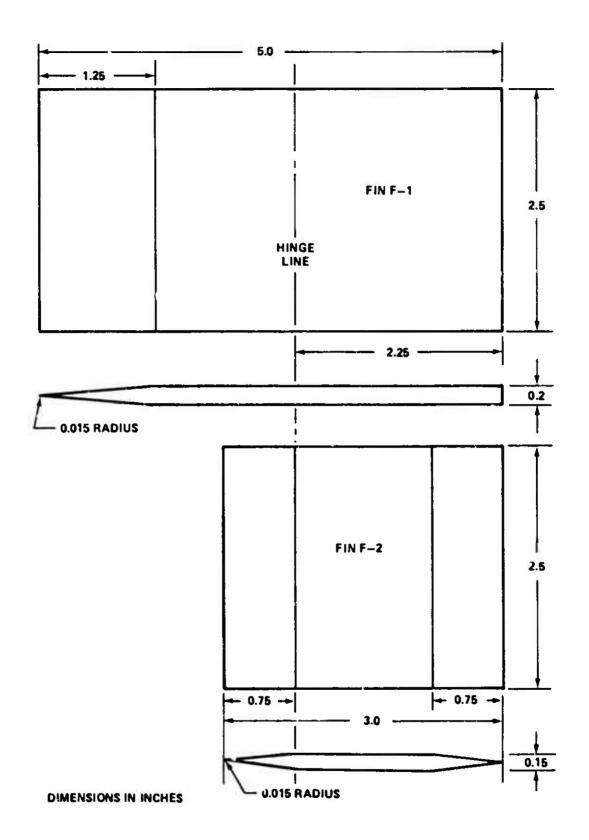


Figure 4 - Sketch of Fins Fl and F4

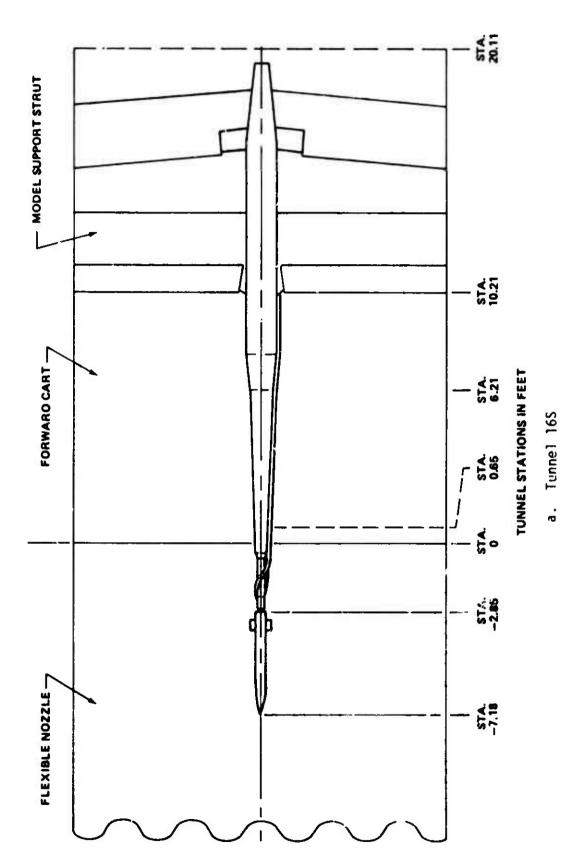
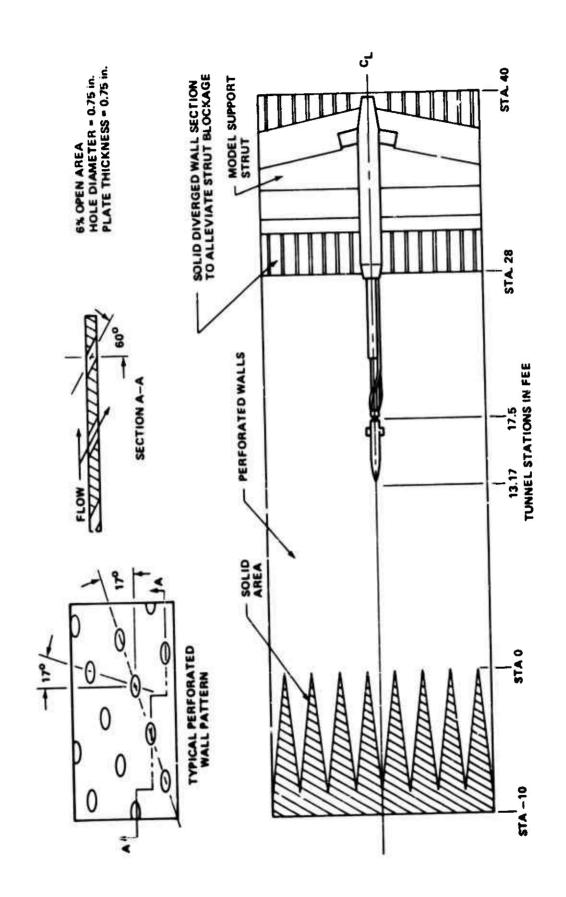


Figure 5 - Sketch of Model Installation



b. Tunnel 16TFigure 5. Concluded

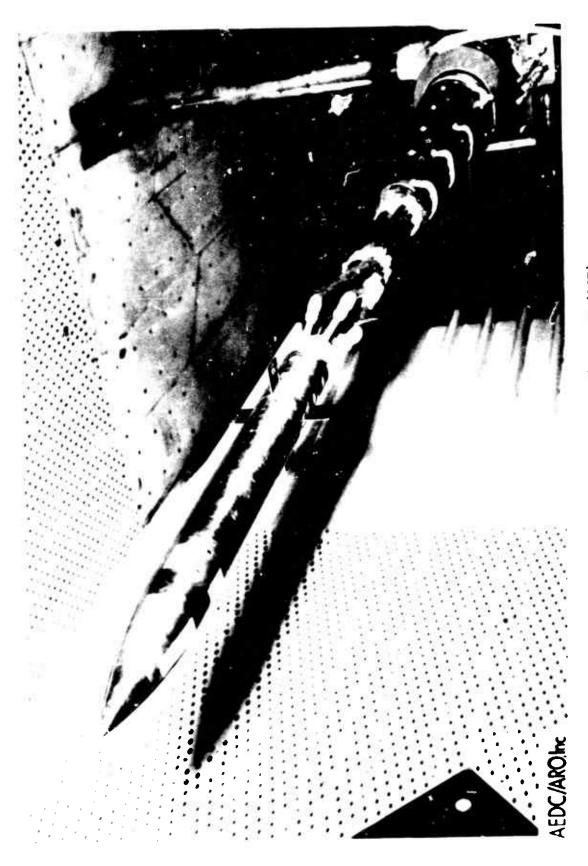


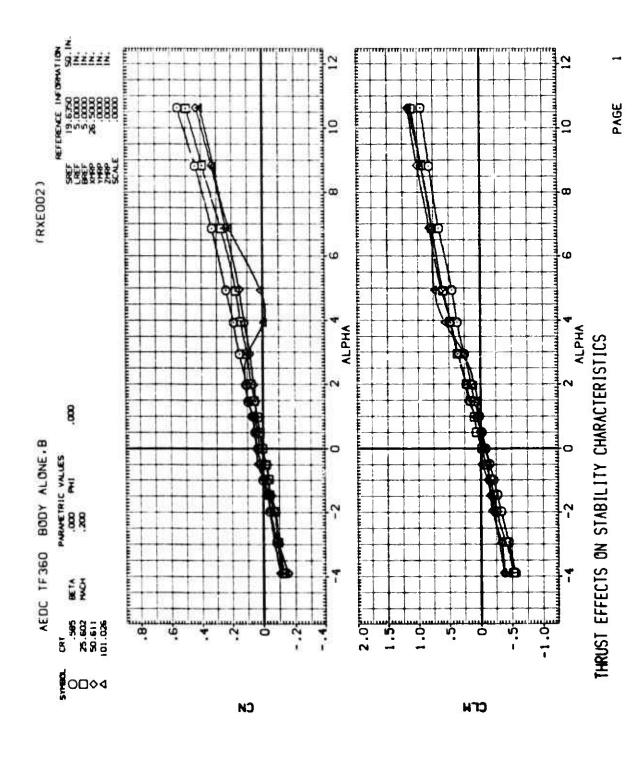
Figure 6 - Photograph of Model (BF2) in PWT (16T)

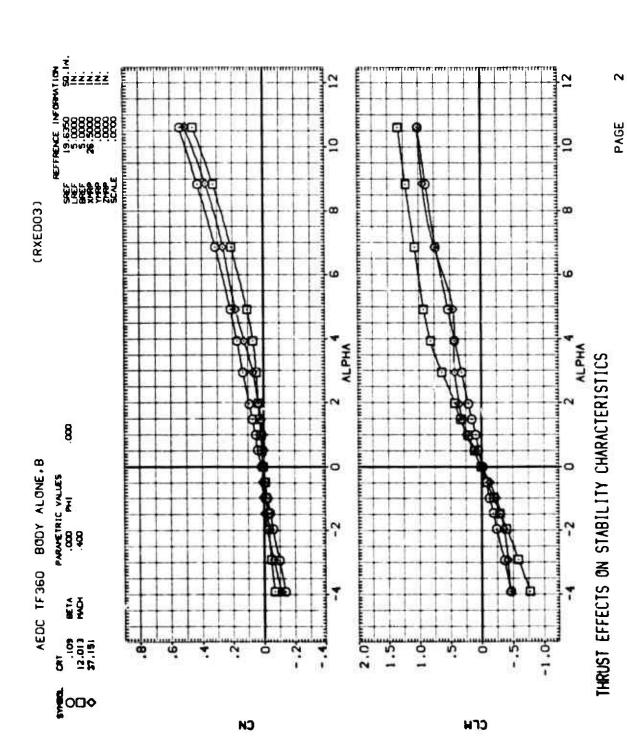


Figure 7. - Photograph of Model (BF1) in PWT (16S)

PLOTTED DATA

Tabulations of the plotted data and corresponding source data are available from Data Management Services Operations.

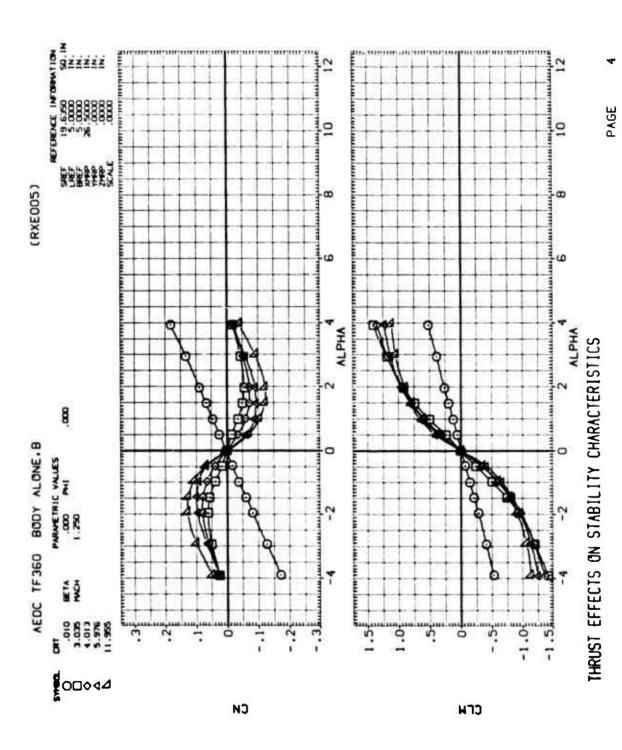


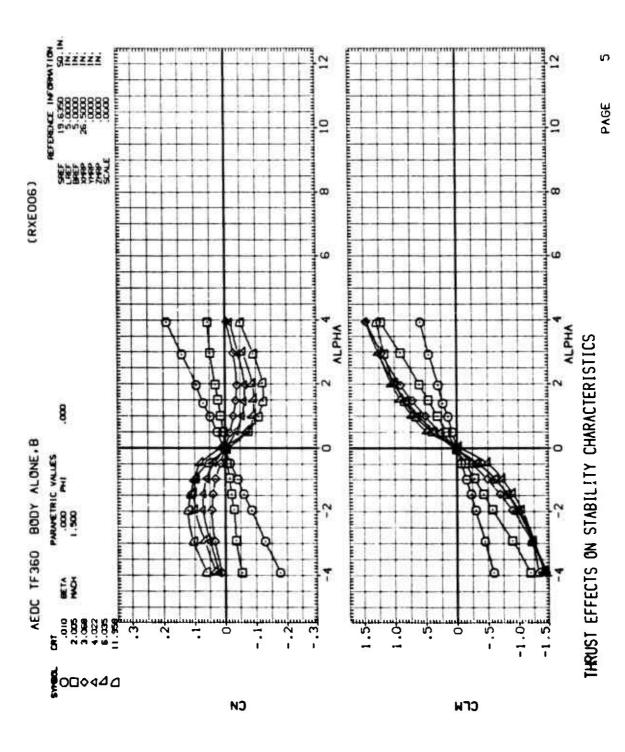


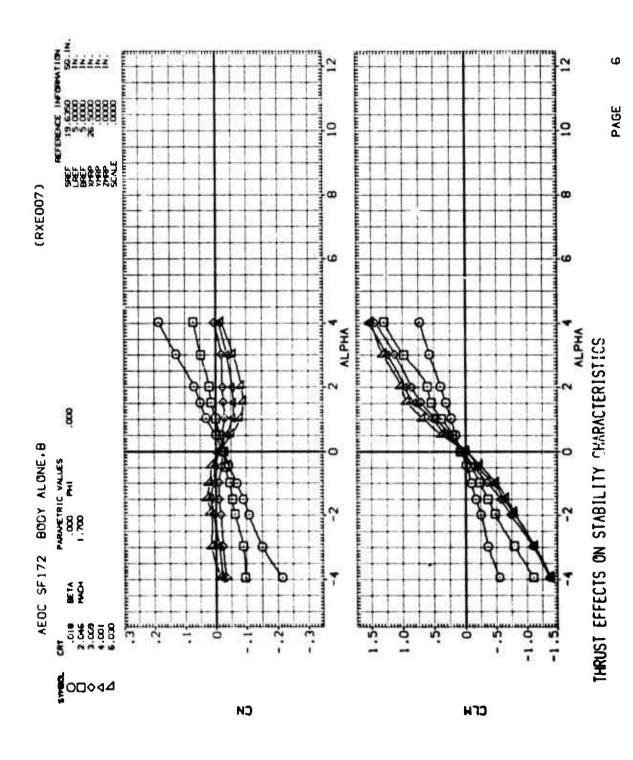
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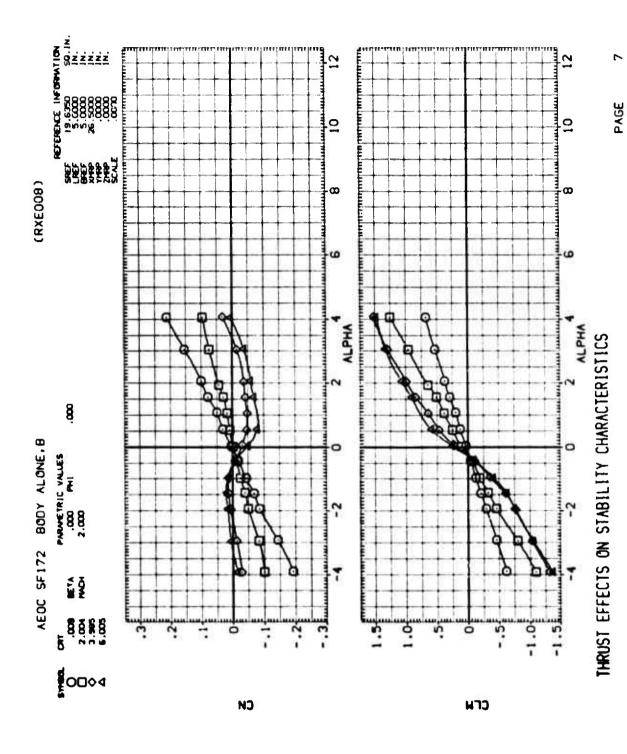
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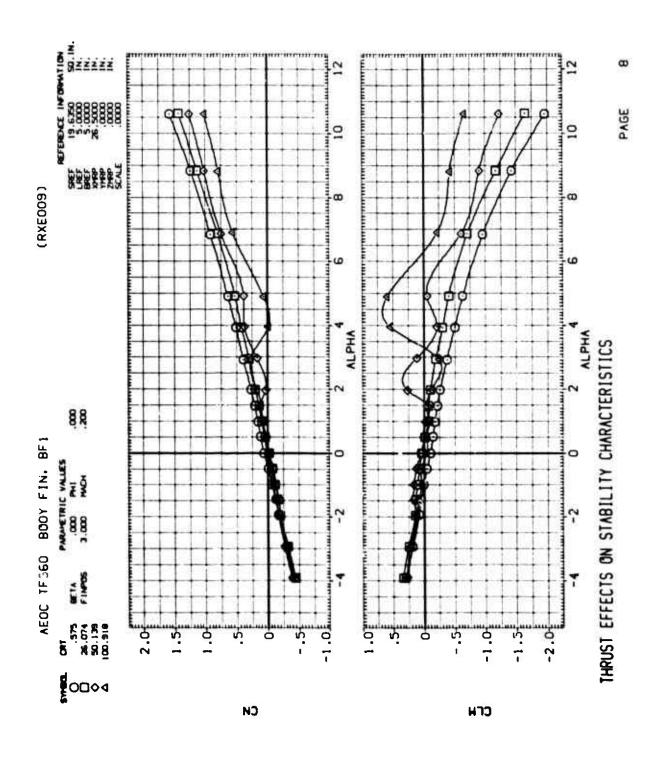
THRUST EFFECTS ON STABILITY CHARACTERISTICS

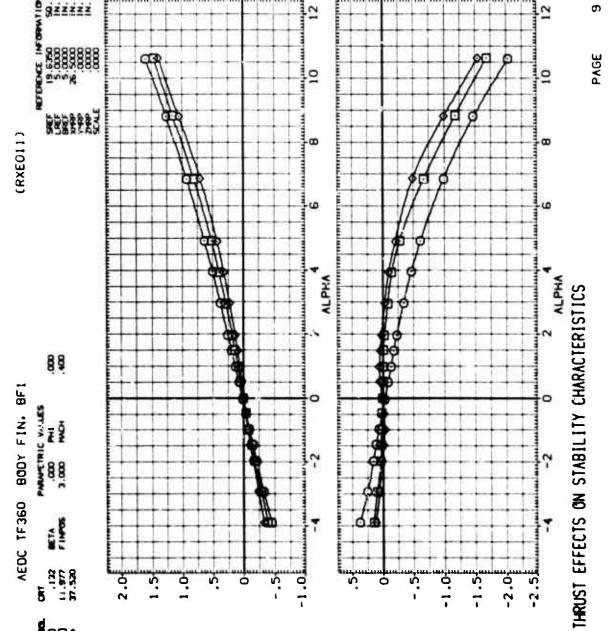












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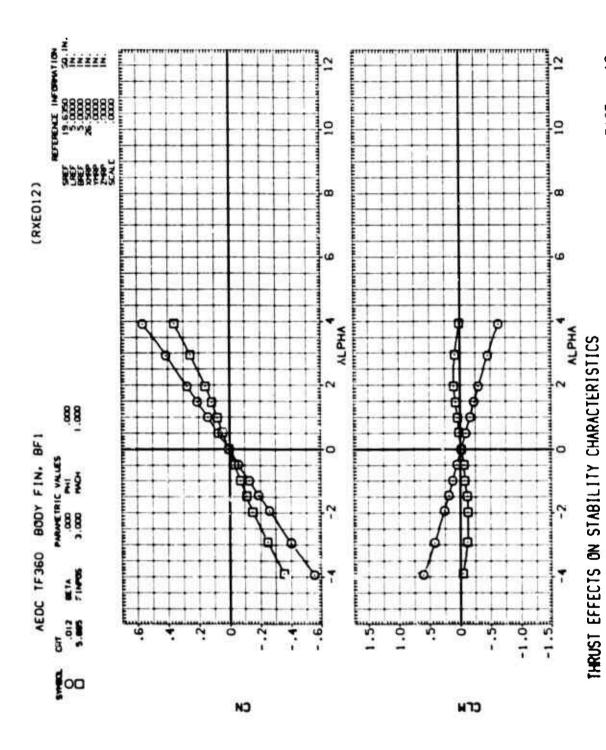
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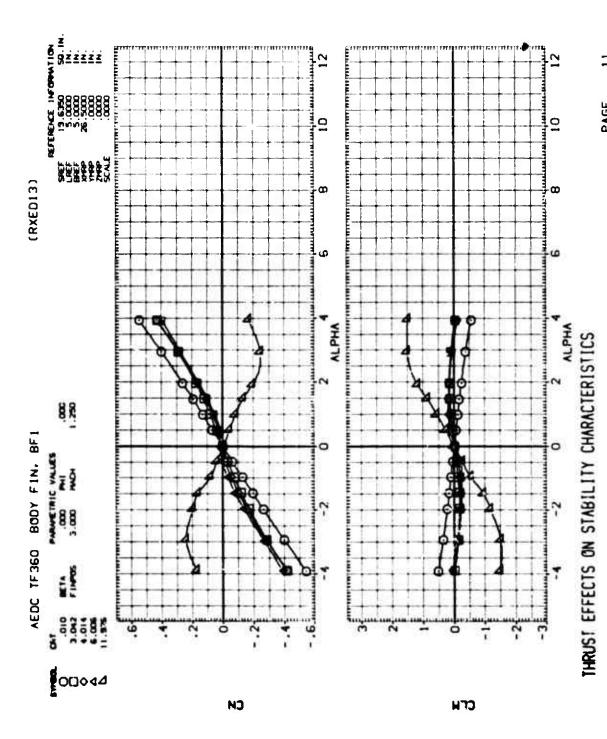
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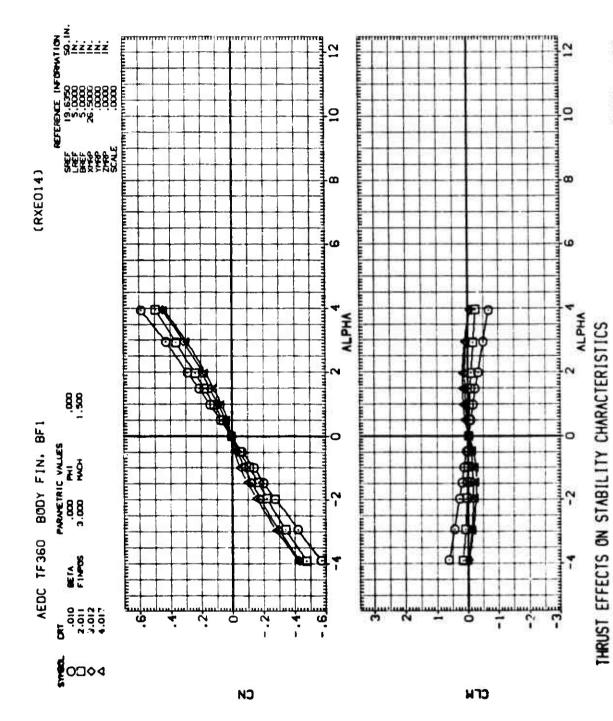
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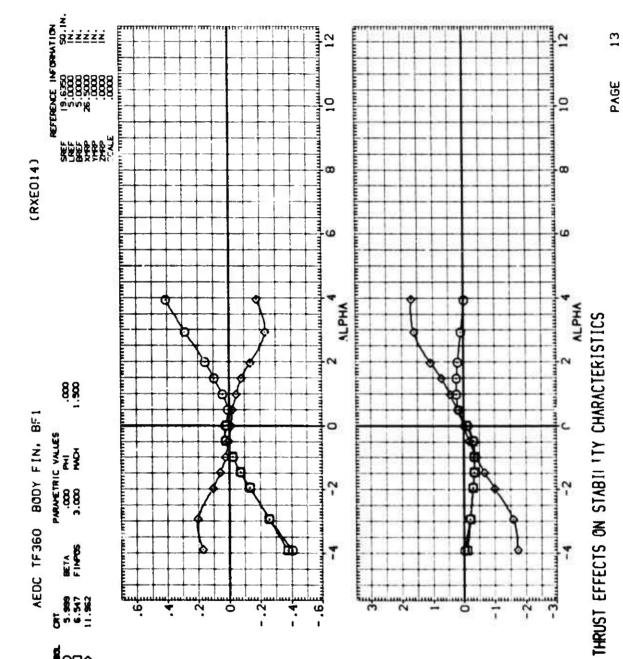
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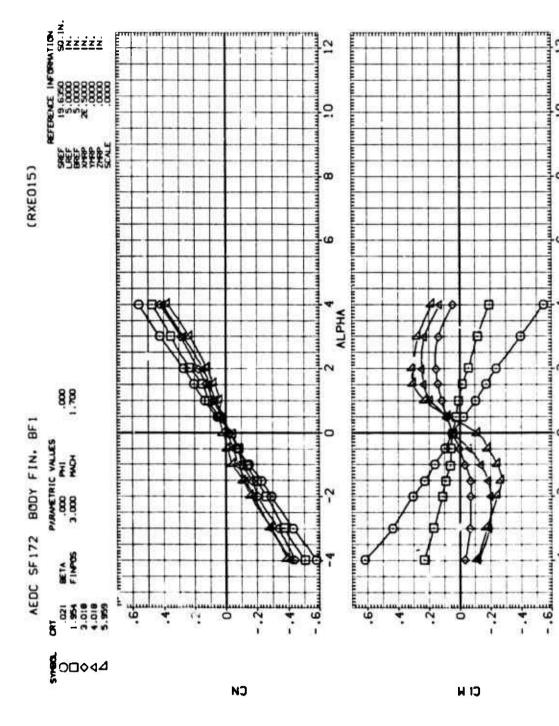


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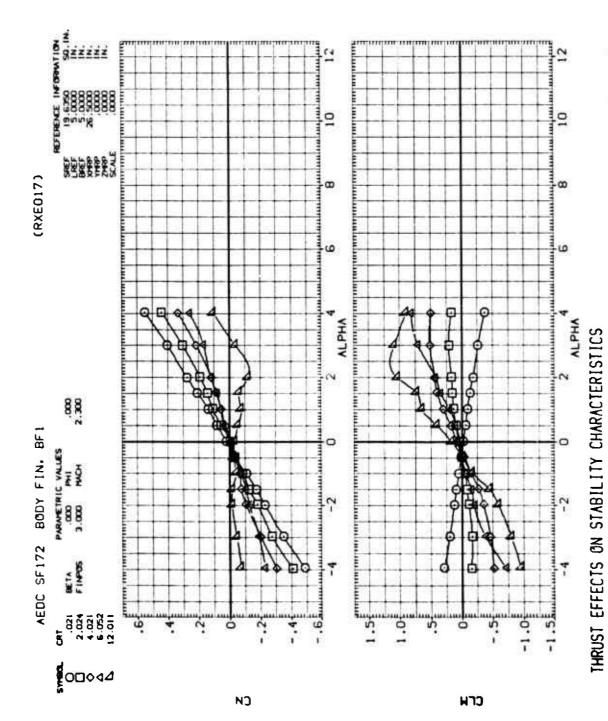
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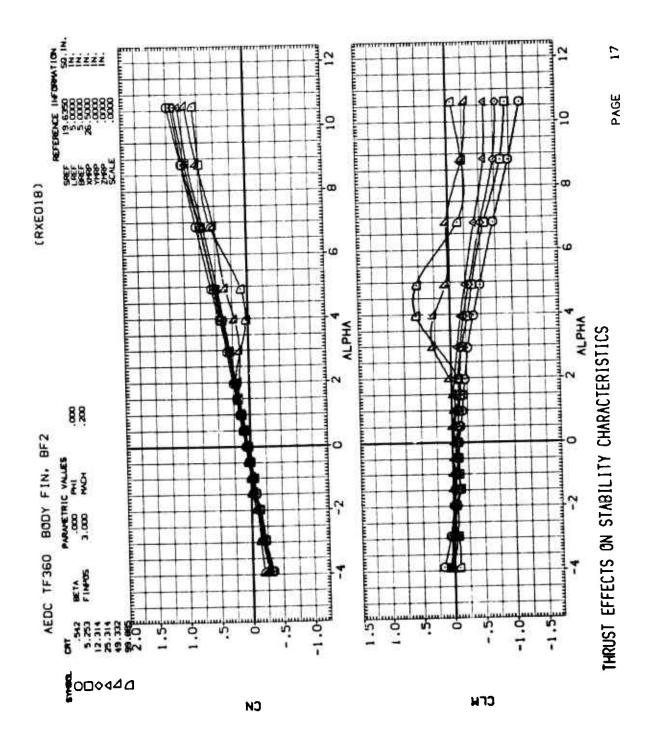
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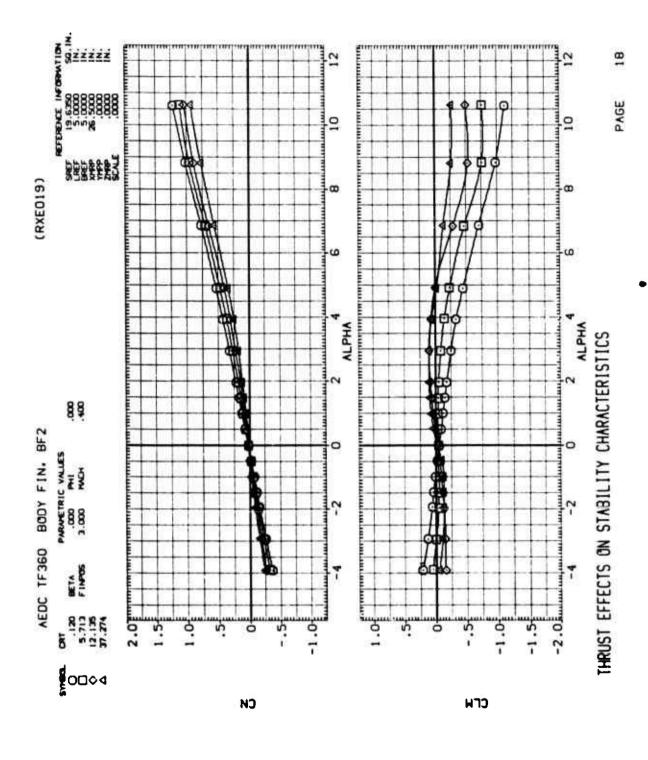
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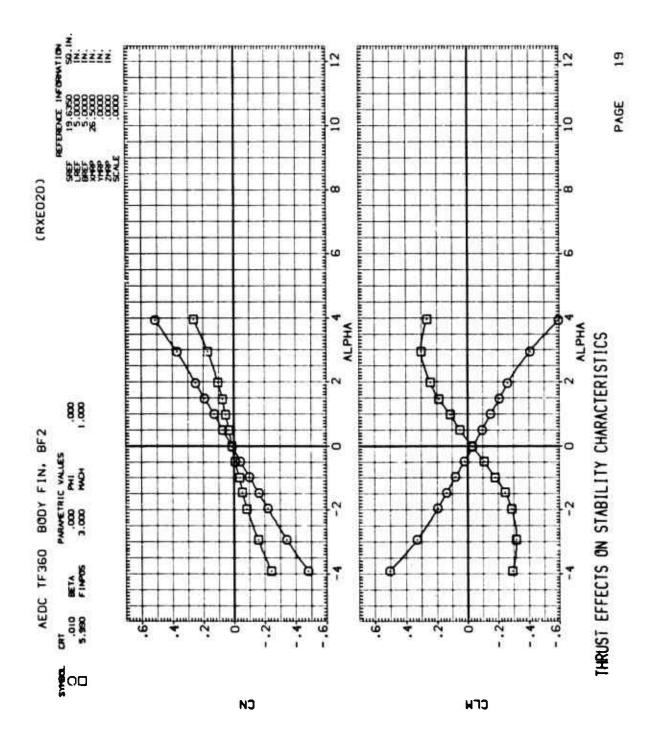
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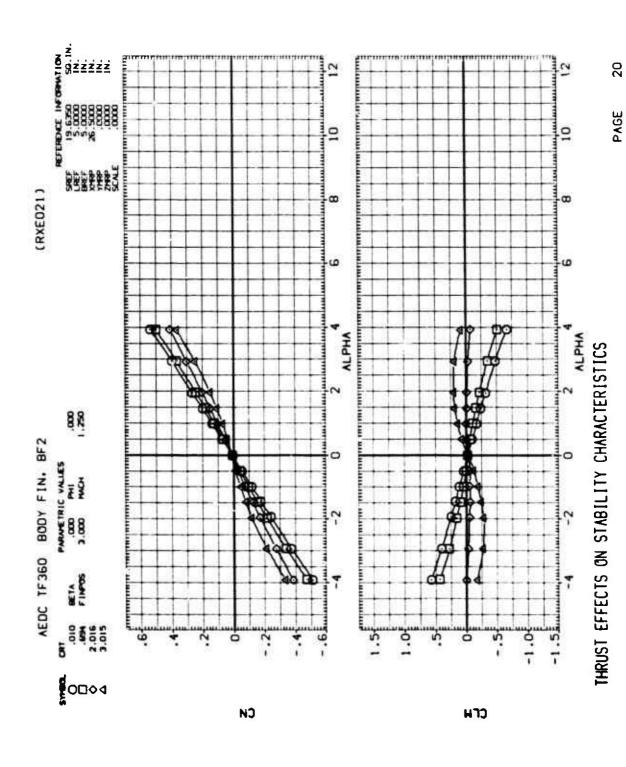






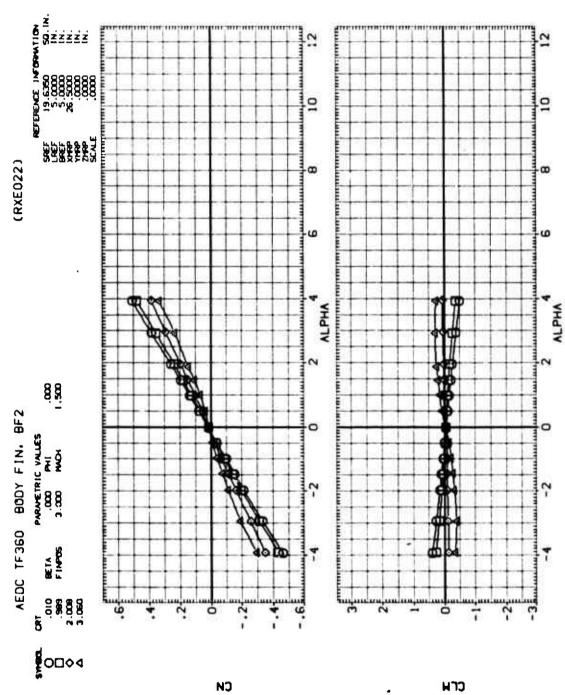




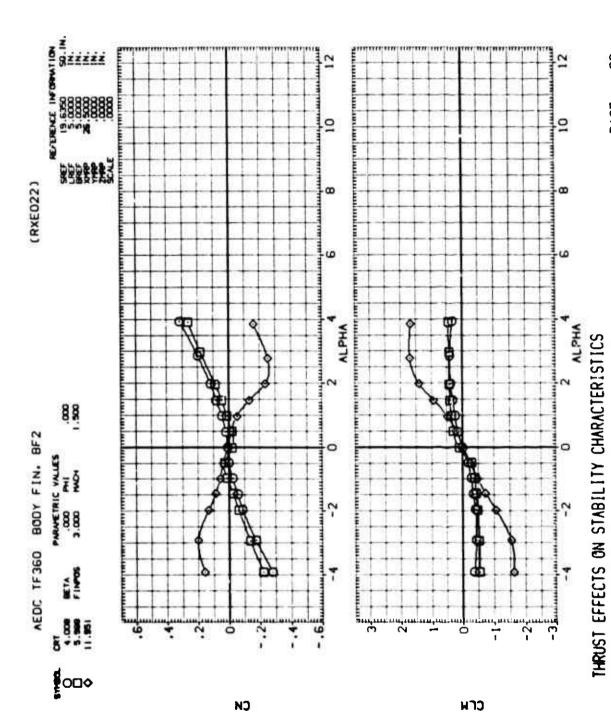


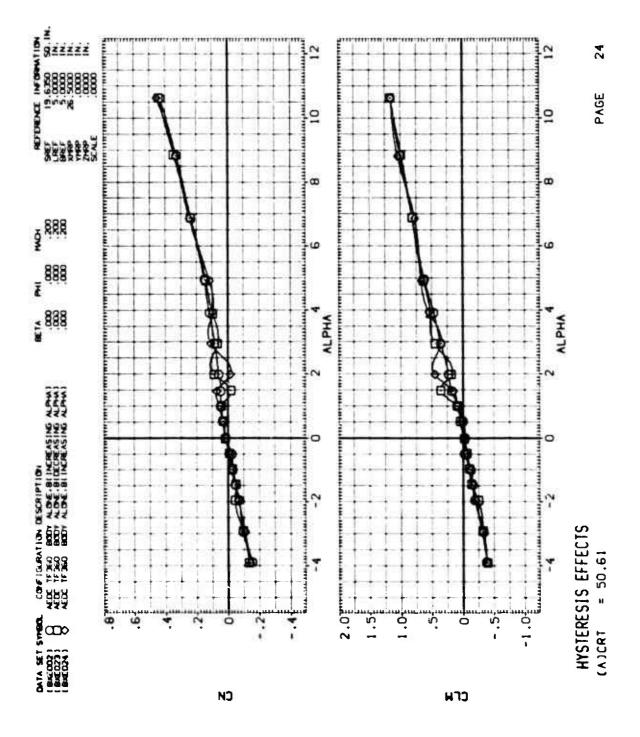
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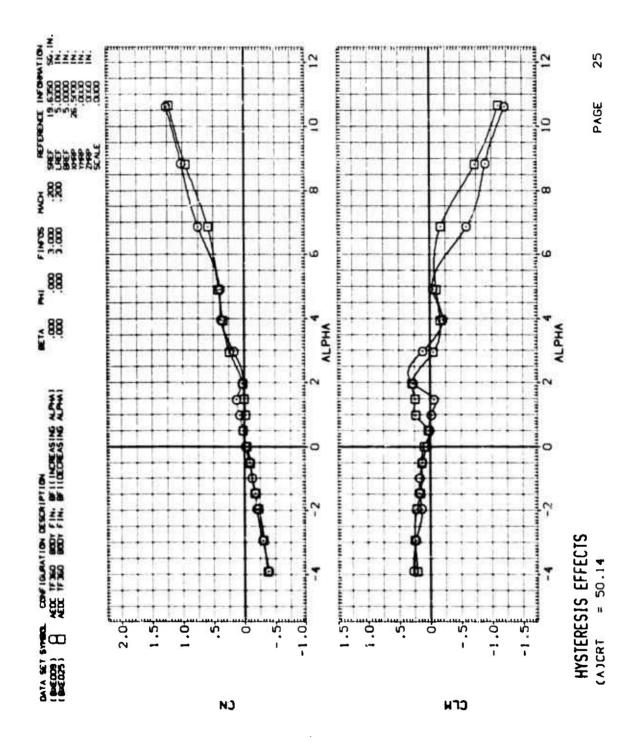


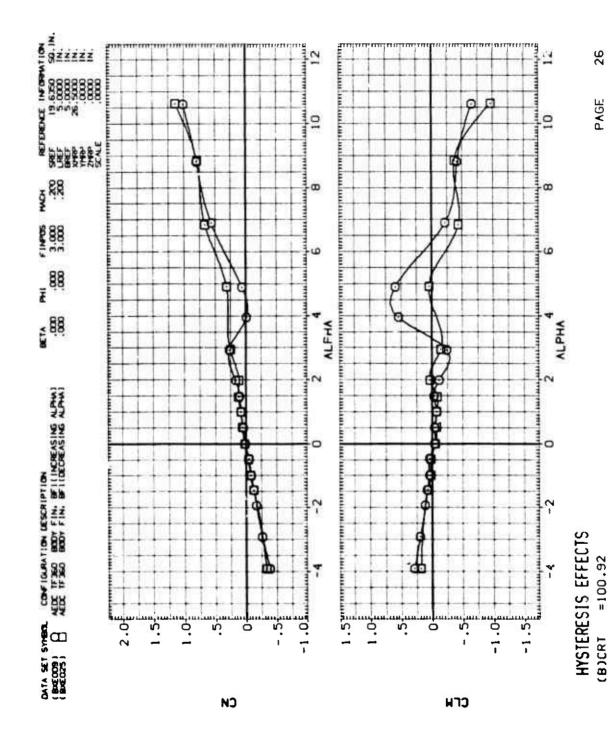


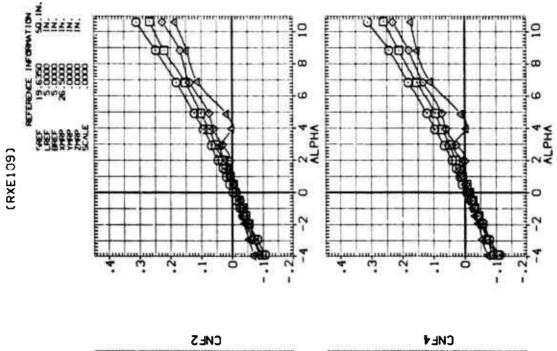


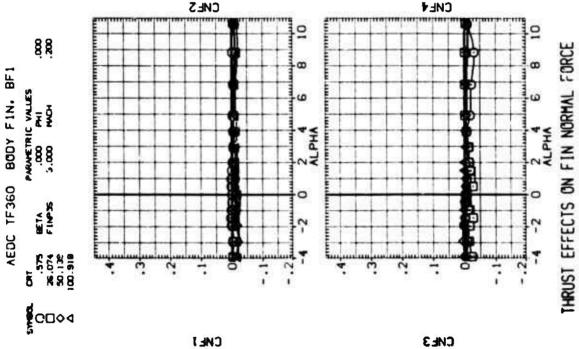


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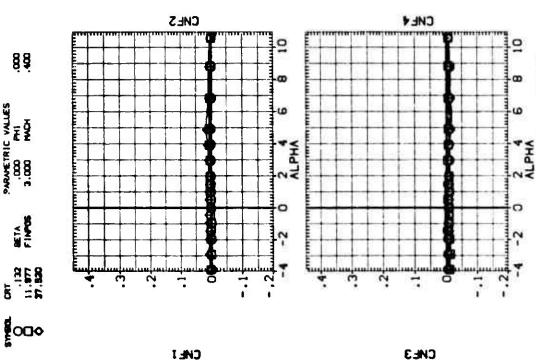






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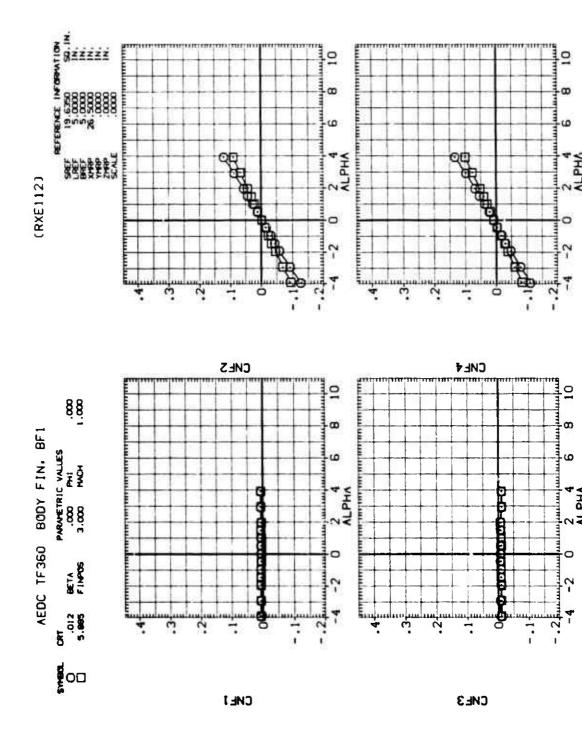


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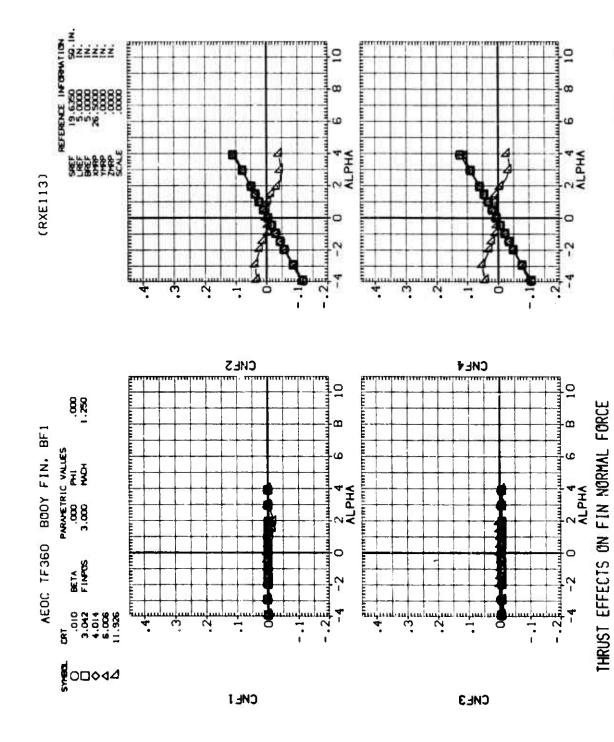
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THRUST EFFECTS ON FIN NORMAL FORCE



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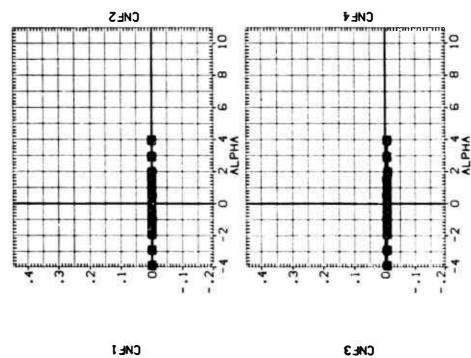


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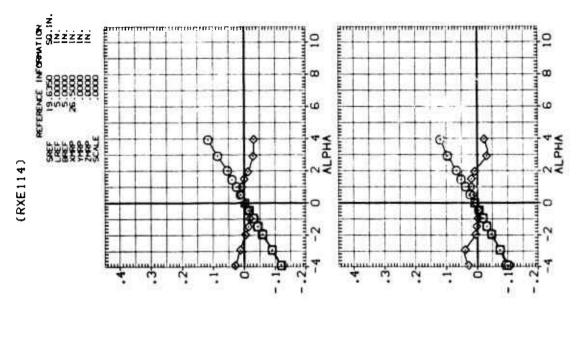
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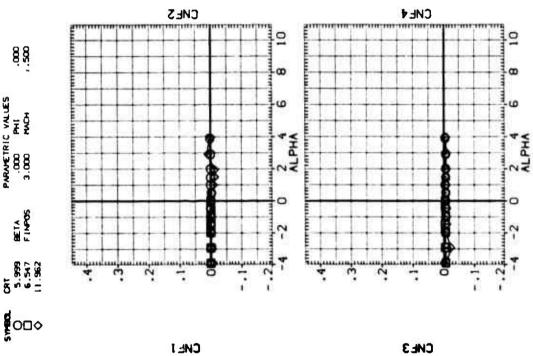
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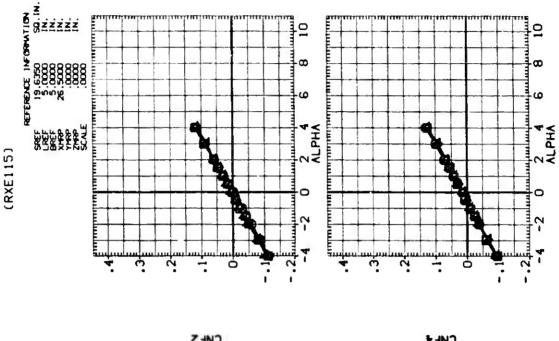


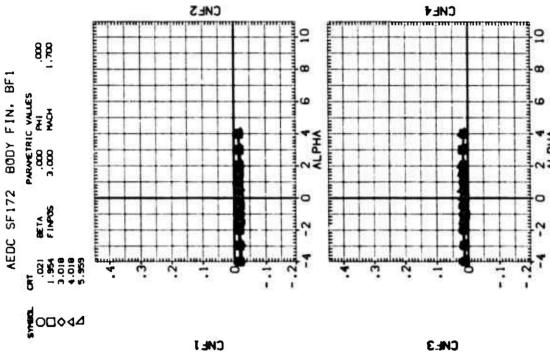
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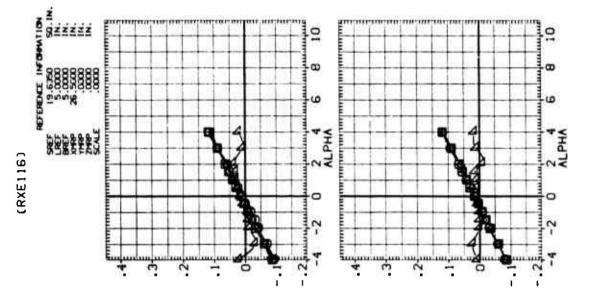
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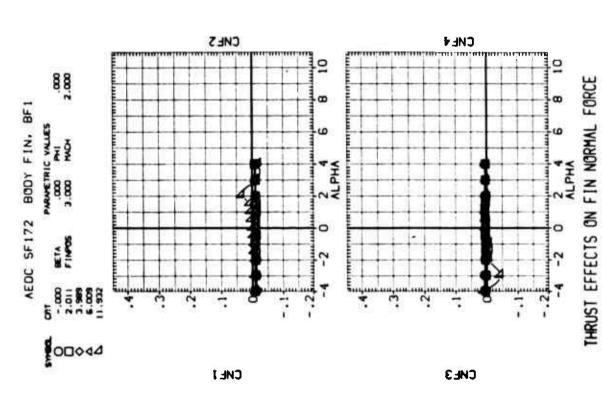


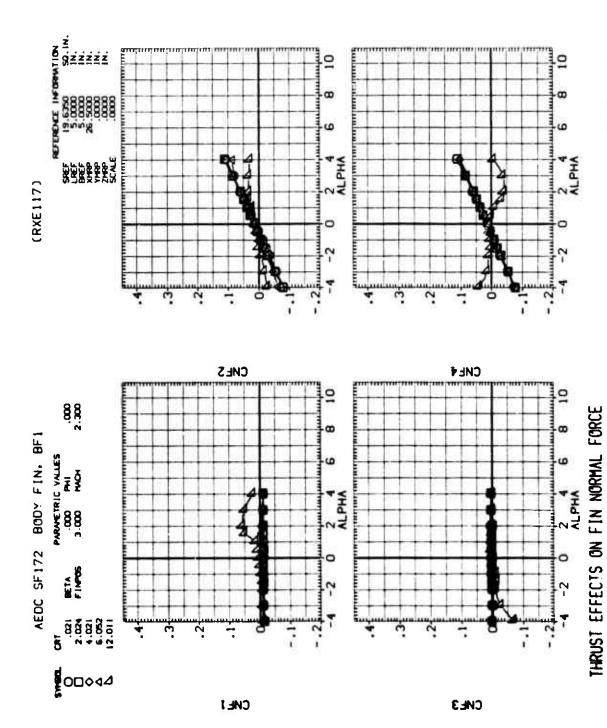


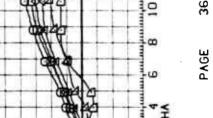


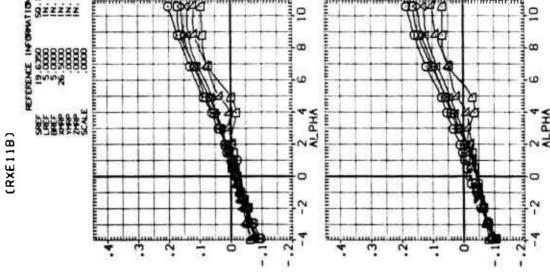
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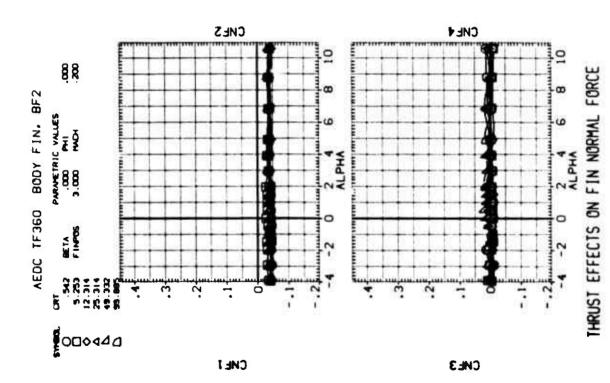


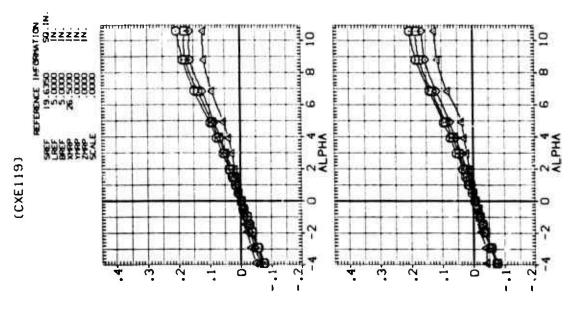


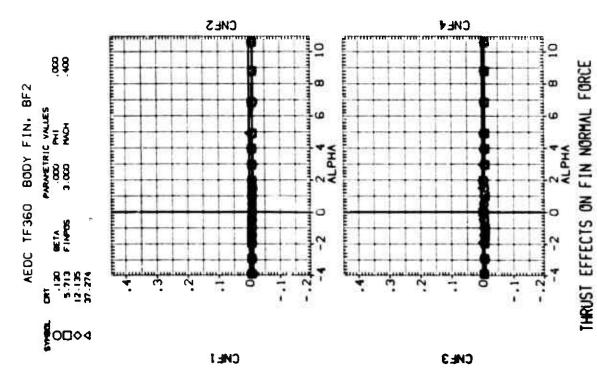












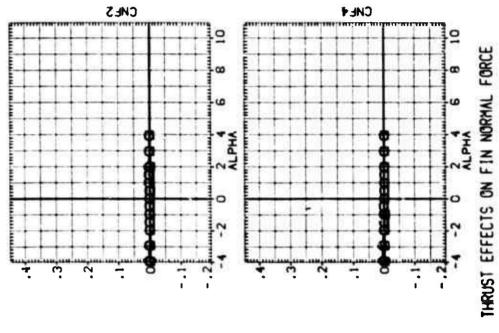
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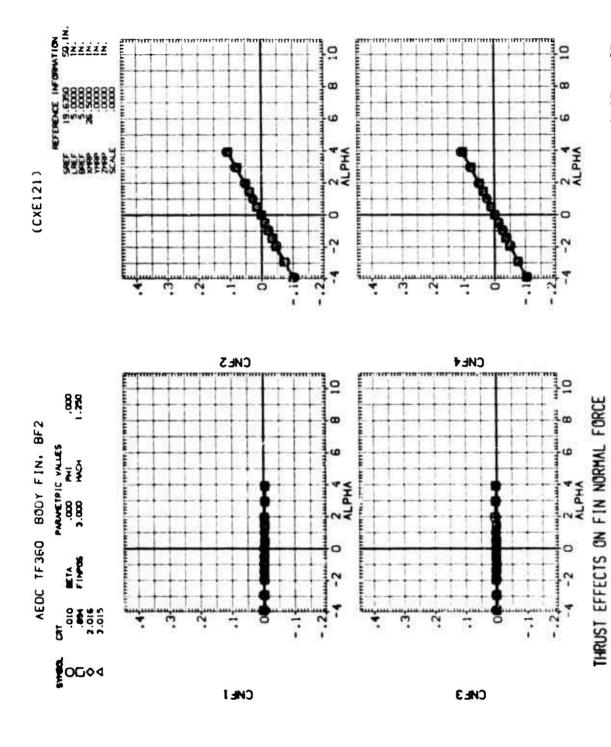
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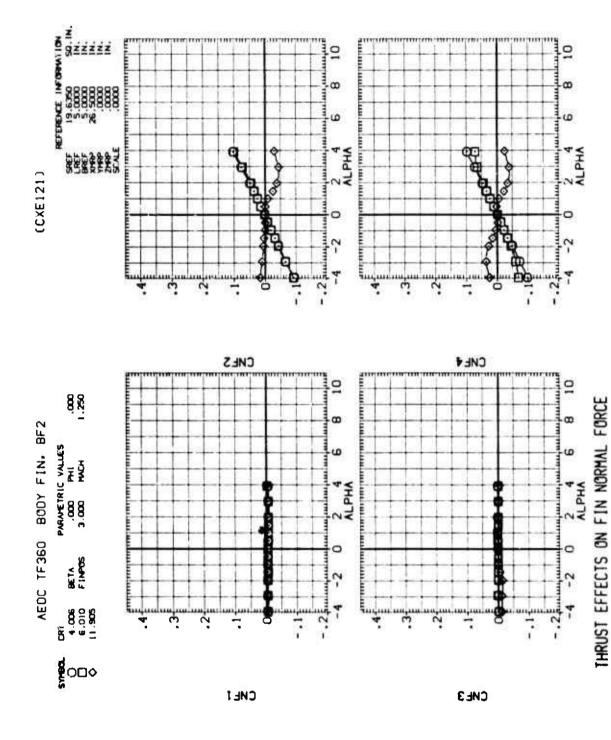
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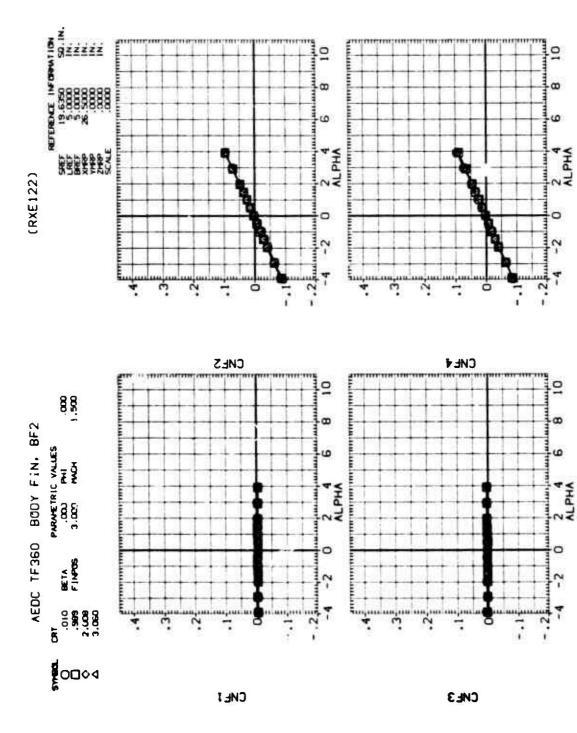
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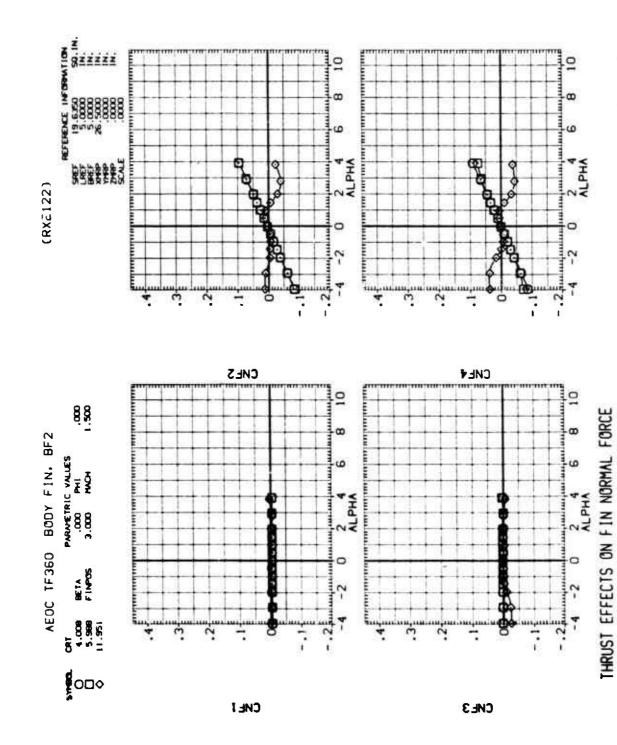
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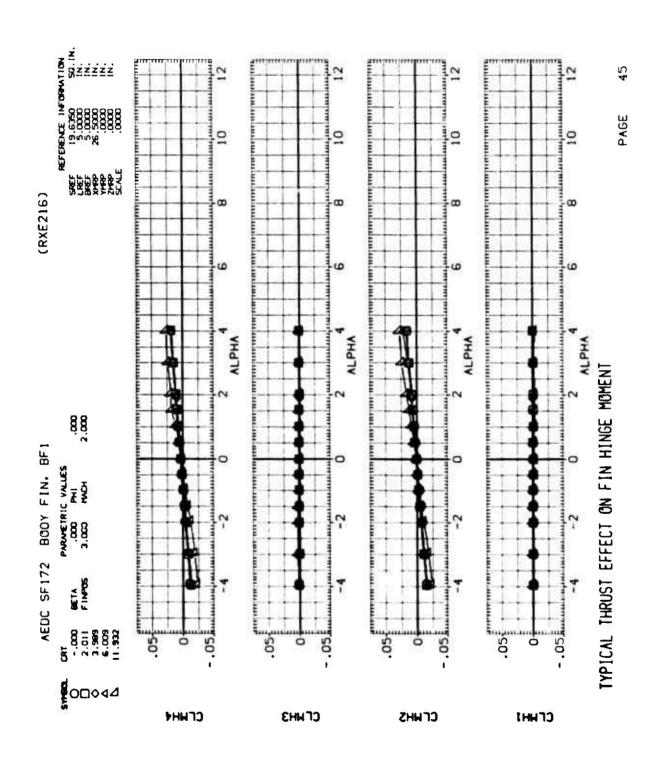
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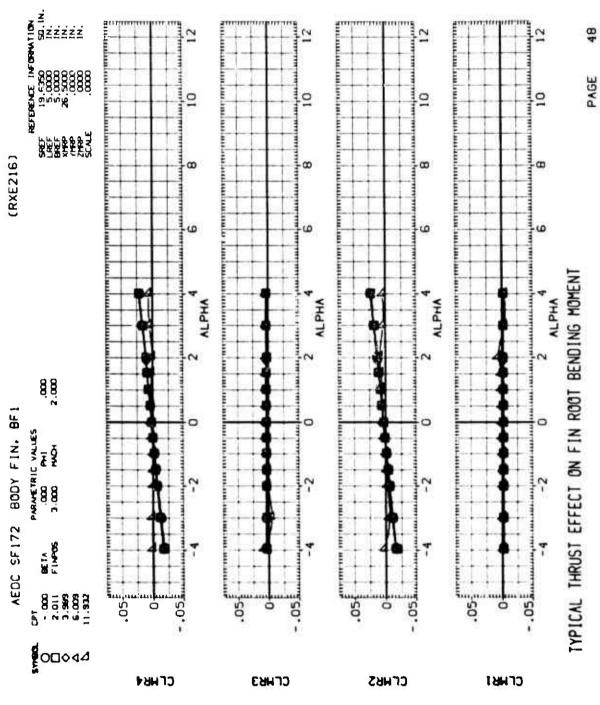
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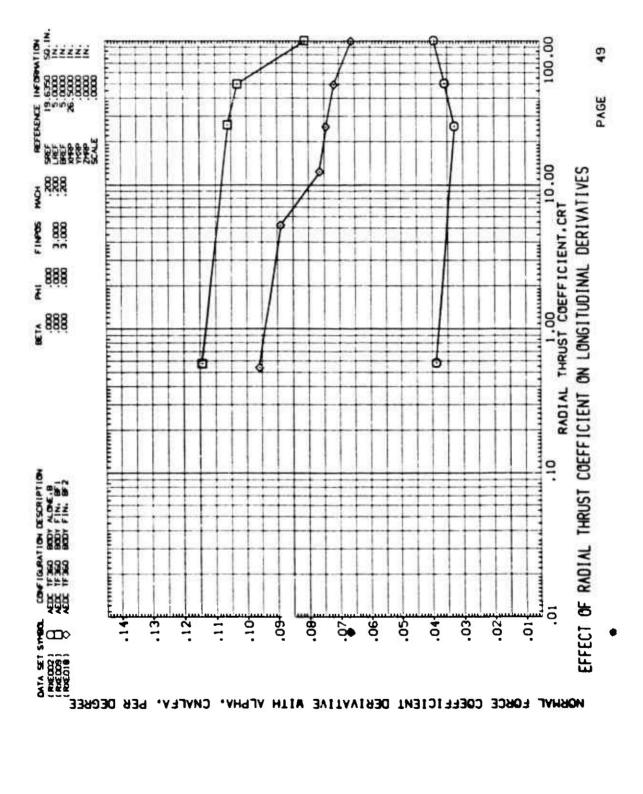
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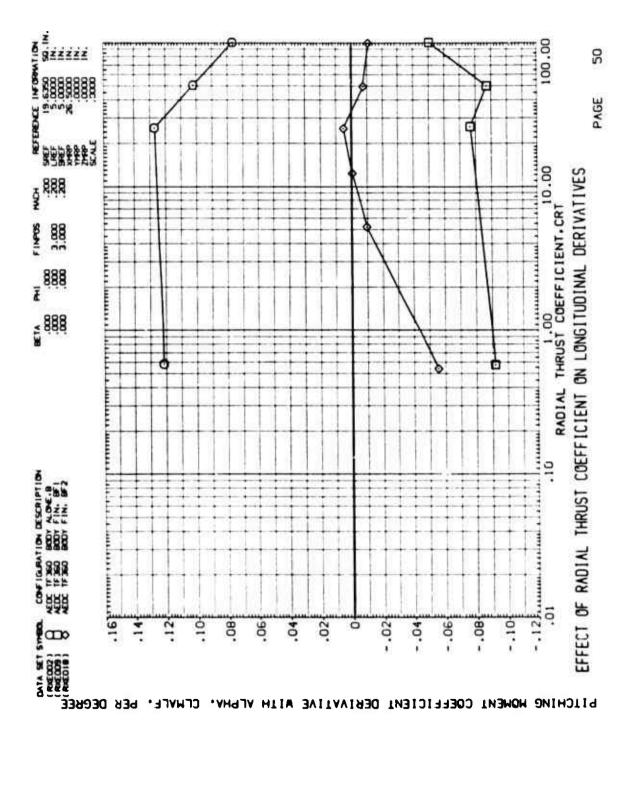
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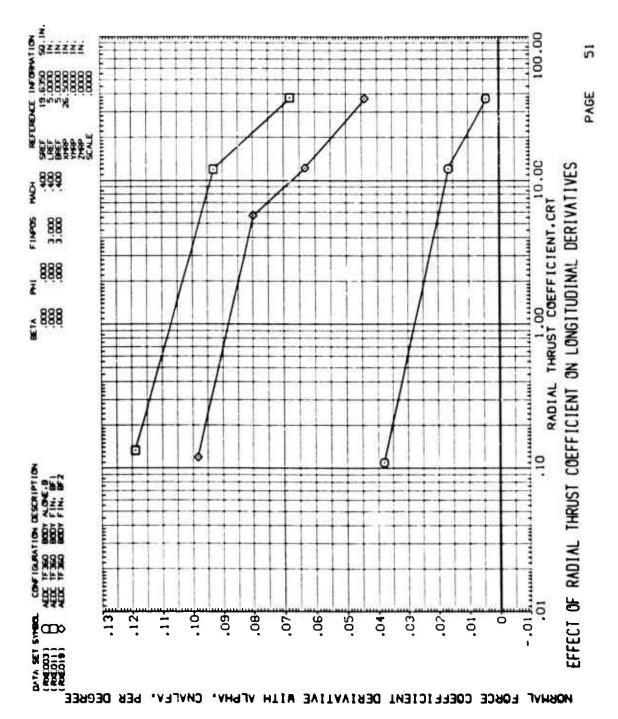
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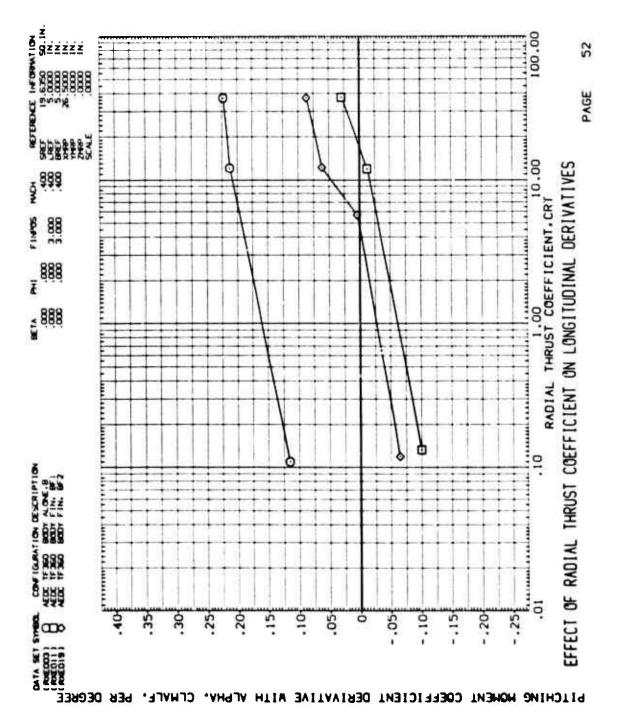


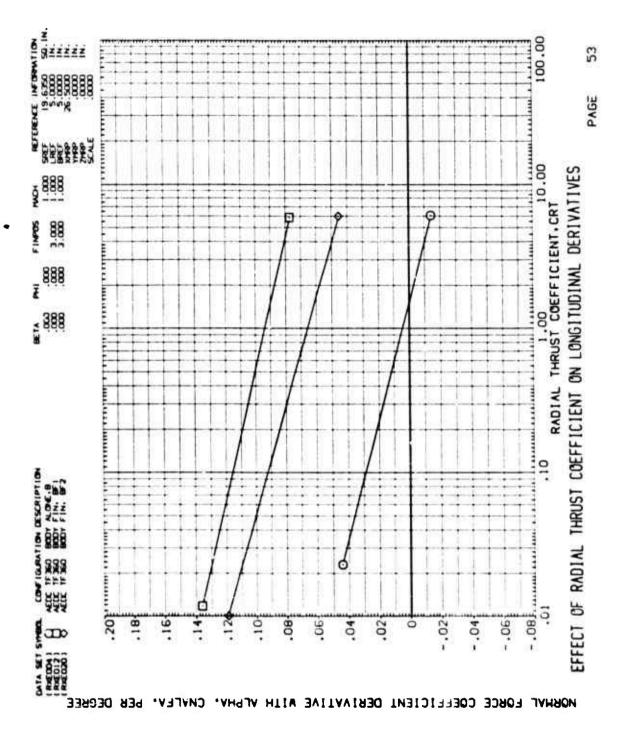


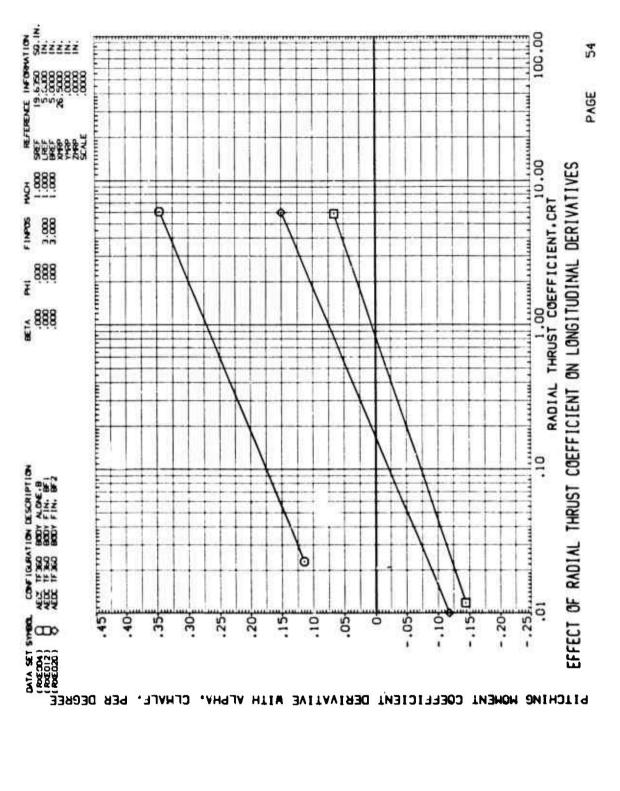


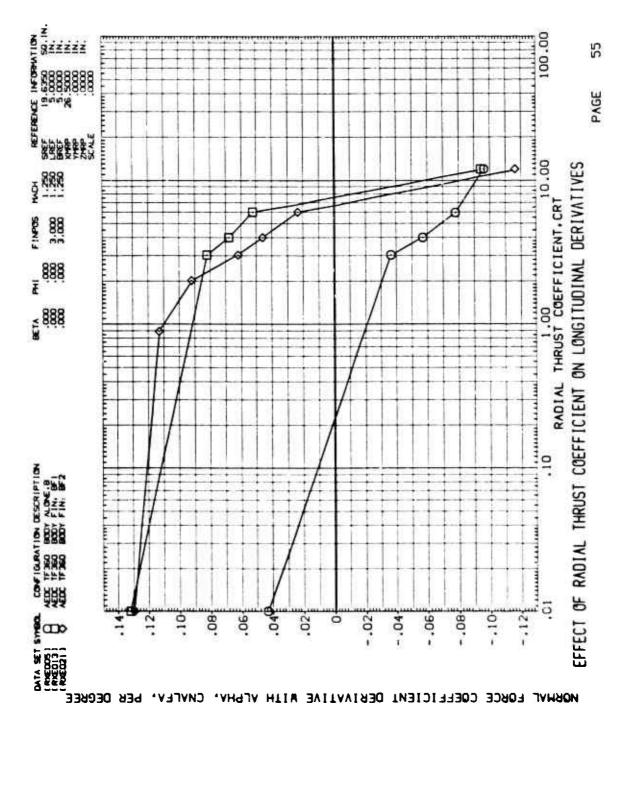


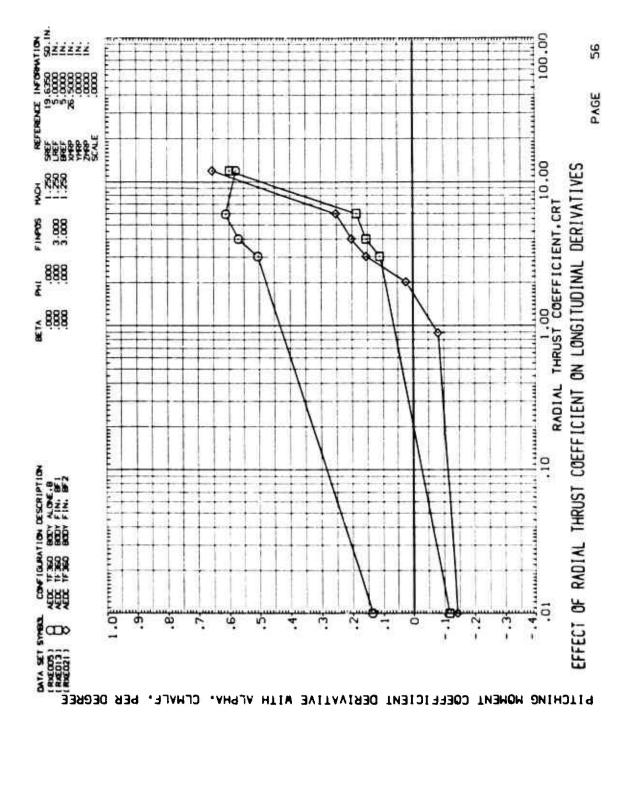


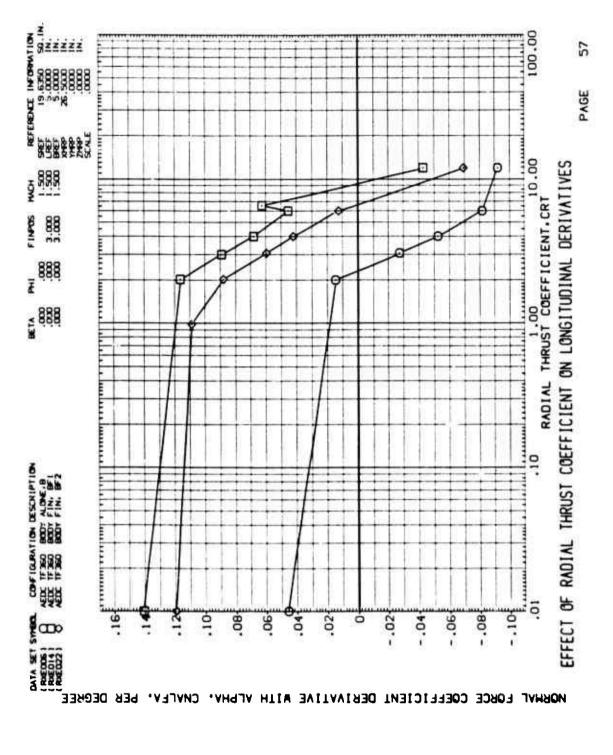


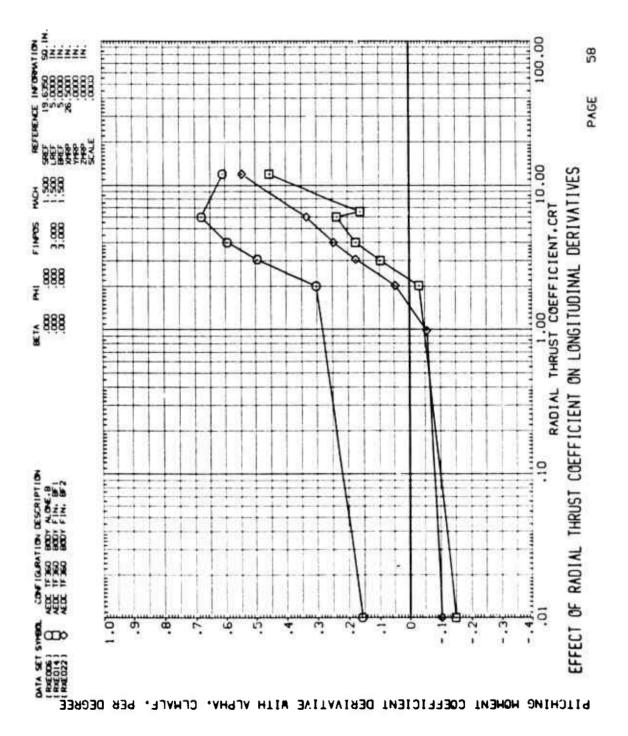


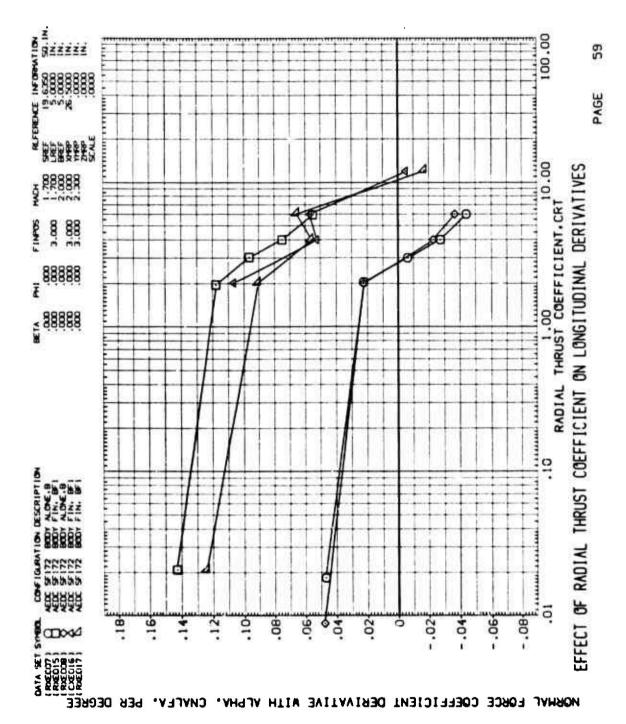


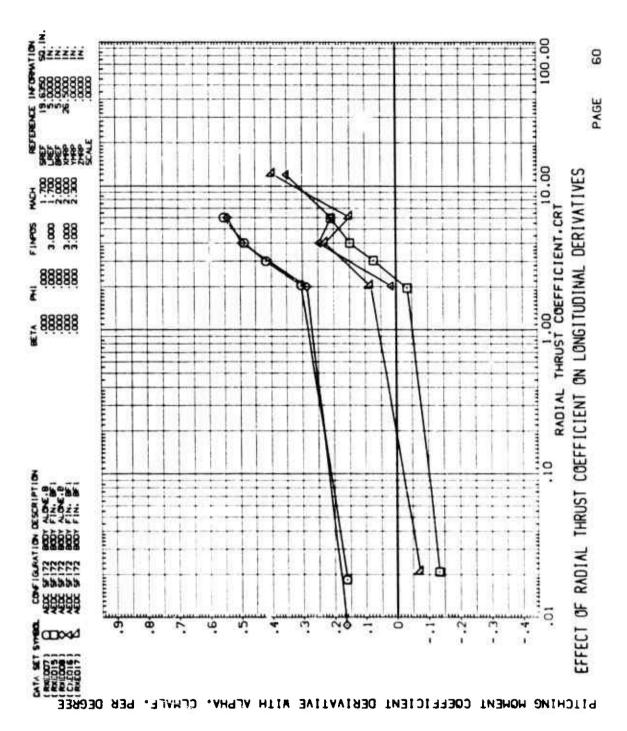


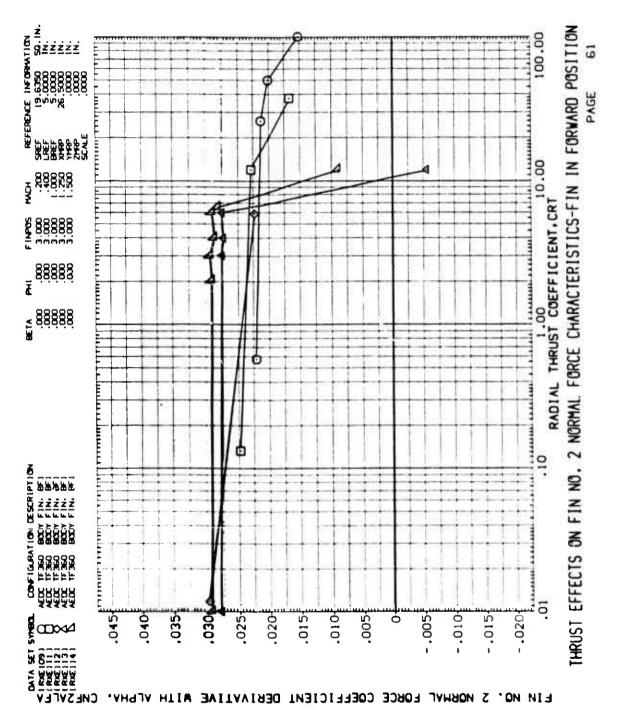


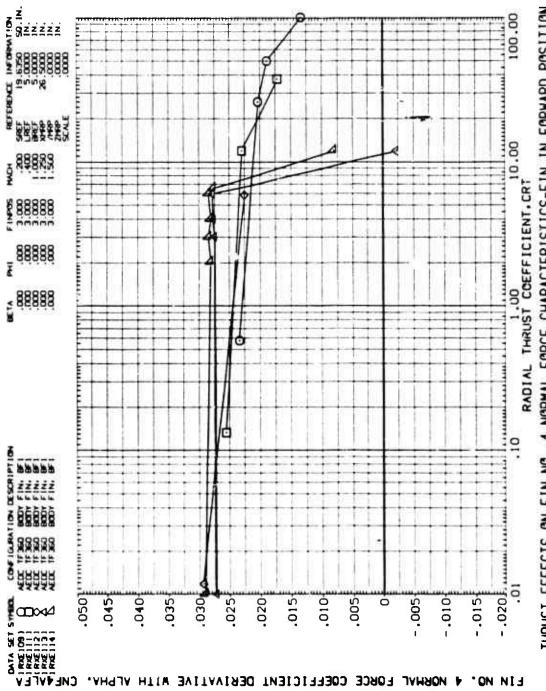




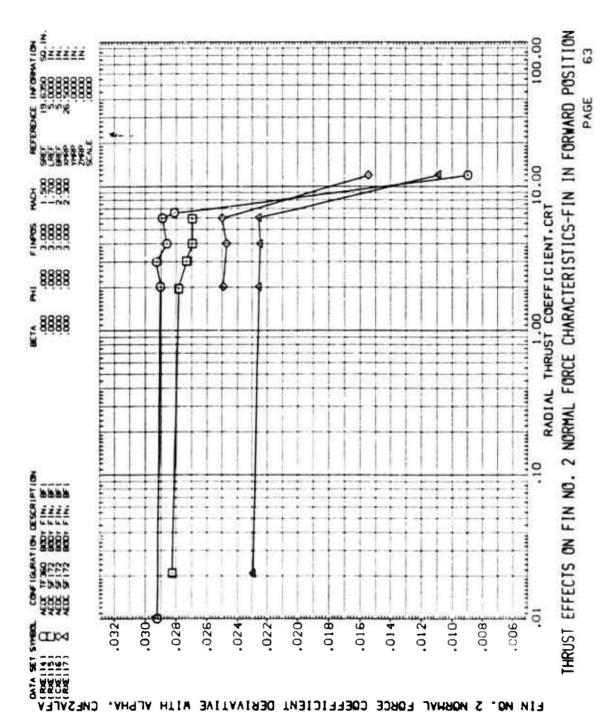


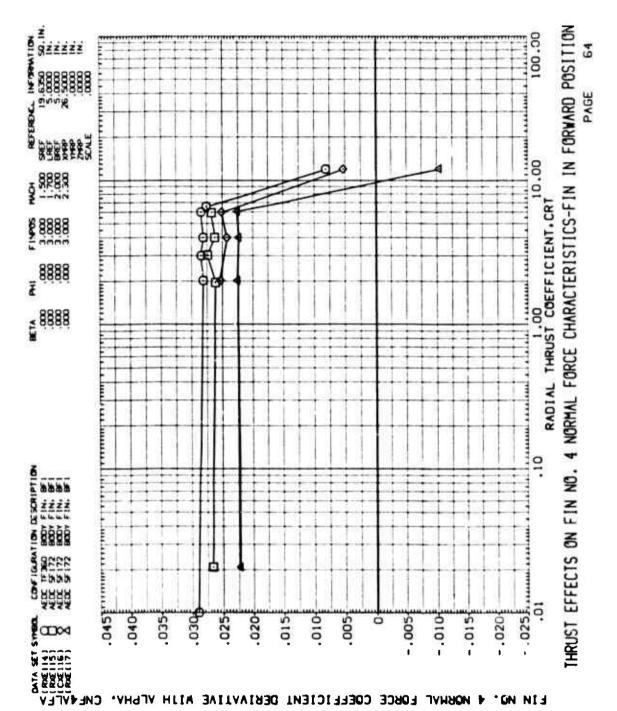






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